S/081/62/000/006/029/117
B171/B101

The utilization of sodium...

acid solution, for concentrations of H_2SO_4 ranging from 1.5 to 3.5 N, and in hydrochloric acid solution, for concentrations of HCl between 2.5 and 4 N. Proceeding from the knowledge of solubility of ThP_2O_6 in acids, the authors assume that practically all Th is in the solid phase. Methods have been worked out for the preparation of pure $Na_2H_2P_2O_6$ from red P.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

SHEFTEL', I.T.; ZASLAVSKIY, A.I.; KURLINA, Ye.V.; TEKSTER-PROSKURYAKOVA, G.N.

Electric properties and structure of complex oxide semiconductors.
Fiz. tver. tela 1 no.2:227-241 F '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Semiconductors)

28090
S/181/61/003/009/024/039
B104/B102

24,7700 (1144, 1160)

AUTHORS: Sheftel', I. T., Zaslavskiy, A. I., Kurlina, Ye. V., and Tekster-Proskuryakova, G. N.

TITLE: Electrical properties and structure of complex oxide semiconductors. II. The systems MnO-CoO-NiO-O_2 and MnO-CuO-NiO-O_2

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 9, 1961, 2712-2725

TEXT: In previous articles, the authors have investigated the electrical properties and the structure of the binary systems Mn-Cu, Mn-Co, Cu-Co, and Co-Ni, as well as of the ternary system MnO-CuO-CoO-O_2 (DAN SSSR, 86, 2, 305, 1952; ZhTF, XXVII, 11, 51, 1957; FTT, I, 2, 277, 1959; FTT, sb., v. II, 50, 1959). Here, the authors report on the dependence of the conductivity σ of the above systems on their composition and structure. The production of the samples, the method of X-ray diffraction studies, and the electrical measurements have been described in previous articles. The following annealing temperatures have been chosen in order to ensure a better sintering: For copper-nickel material between 1000 and 1100°C, for

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Electrical properties and ...

nickel-manganese material between 1300 and 1350°C; for materials containing Co, Ni, and Mn between 1200 and 1450°C, and for systems of Cu, Ni, or Mn oxides between 1030 and 1300°C. The relation between the conductivity of the systems $MnO-NiO-O_2$ and $CuO-NiO-O_2$ at room temperature and their composition was studied. It was found that σ shows a maximum in nickel-manganese semiconductors in connection with the formation of $NiMn_2O_4$. This compound has a cubic spinel structure. It is formed purely in compositions with Ni : Mn = 1 : 2 and if the synthesis temperature is 900-1000°C. Annealing at 1300°C partly dissociates the spinel, and the conductivity drops. In the system of copper and nickel oxides, σ shows a maximum and the activation energy ΔE a minimum. These extreme values are related with the formation of solid solutions between the two oxides. The investigation of the temperature dependence of σ for the systems $MnO-CoO-NiO-O_2$ and $MnO-CuO-NiO-O_2$ showed that the law $\sigma = A \exp(\Delta E/2kT)$ (1) is well satisfied for all compositions at temperatures from 20 to 200°C. Table 2 shows data on these semiconductors. A measurement of the thermo-emf at room temperature showed that all materials of the system $MnO-CuO-NiO-O_2$ investigated had a p-type conductivity. In the system of Mn, Ni, and Co oxides, one group of semiconductors has a p-type conductivity, and the

Electrical properties and ...

other has an n-type conductivity (Fig. 2). For the $MnO-CoO-NiO-O_2$ system, copper-cobalt-manganese semiconductors, and the system of Mn, Co, and Ni oxides, the conductivity hardly changed with strong changes of the cation component of the material. The formation of materials with a conductivity of up to 5 ohm^{-1} cm^{-1} is characteristic of the system $MnO-CuO-NiO-O_2$. The role of cations in the conduction mechanism, the structure of the crystal phases for semiconductors of the systems $MnO-CoO-NiO-O_2$ and $MnO-CuO-NiO-O_2$, and the cation distribution in the spinels are thoroughly investigated. It is concluded that the electrical parameters of the semiconductors investigated are a function of their content of manganese cations. The predominating role of manganese with respect to the conductivity of the semiconductors investigated is explained by the presence of Mn ions of different valences in the octahedron cavities of the spinel. Ni, Cu, and Co occur simultaneously as bivalent cations in the semiconductors. The effect of manganese on the conductivity of the semiconductors investigated can be very well explained by comparing the electrical properties of semiconductors containing manganese with those without manganese but otherwise of the same composition. In a later article, such a system

Electrical properties and ...

($CuO-CoO-NiO-O_2$) will be investigated. N. P. Potapov is mentioned. The authors thank B. T. Kolomiyets for interest, V. G. Prokhvatilov for determining the phase compositions of the semiconductors, as well as Z. V. Karachentseva and A. I. Zharinova for participating in the determination of the cation distribution. There are 9 figures, 3 tables, and 15 references: 5 Soviet and 10 non-Soviet. The three most important references to English-language publications read as follows: M. Kamaiyama, Z. Nara, J. Appl. Phys., Japan, 21, 400, 1952; R. R. Heikes, W. D. Johnston, J. Chem. Phys., 26, 3, 582, 1957; F. J. Morin, Bell Syst. Tech. J., 37, 1047, 1958.

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1961

Card 4/9

28091
S/181/61/003/009/025/039
B104/B102

24,7780 (1144, 1160)

AUTHORS: Sheftel', I. T., Kurlina, Ye. V., and Tekster-Proskuryakova, G. N.

TITLE: Electrical properties and structure of complex oxide semiconductors. III. The system CuO-CoO-NiO-O_2

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 9, 1961, 2726-2734

TEXT: The conductivity and the structure of semiconductors belonging to the system CuO-CoO-NiO-O_2 are studied. The results are compared with properties of semiconductors containing manganese and belonging to the system of Mn, Cu, Co, and Ni oxides. It was aimed at finding the role of manganese in the conduction mechanism of these materials. Thorough investigations of the temperature dependence of conductivity showed that the temperature dependence of σ is not only a function of the cation components of the material. The law $\sigma = A \exp(-\Delta E/2kT)$ is only valid in relatively small temperature ranges. It was established that there is no relationship between the electrical parameters and the cation component of Cu, Co, and Ni oxide semiconductors (as is the case with semiconductors

Electrical properties and ...

containing manganese). At certain mixture ratios, σ, ΔE, and A will not only change with small changes of the cation component but also if the thermal treatment is changed. Materials containing chiefly Ni oxide possess the lowest conductivity and the greatest A. Unlike binary and ternary manganese systems, no thermally stable crystal phase with a spinel structure is formed in materials produced on the basis of Cu, Co, and Ni oxides. The formation of thermally stable spinel-type compounds is attributed to the manganese cations. The effect of thermal treatment in air at various temperatures has been studied in a number of tests. It was found that a thermal treatment at 500-700°C will increase σ, but one at 800°C will decrease σ. The change of resistivity of the samples as a function of the annealing time at 600 and 800°C was also studied. The results are shown in Figs. 6 and 7. The influence of oxygen on the conductivity during thermal treatment was studied in test series performed in various gas media and in a vacuum of $\sim 10^{-3}$ mm Hg. It was established that the strong effect of thermal treatment on σ is connected with an oxidation or reduction during the annealing process. Annealing in oxygen at 600°C increases σ as much as a thermal treatment in air. A number of compositions showed that the partial pressure of oxygen influences the

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Electrical properties and ...

conductivity. Annealing at 600°C in a neutral gas decreased σ considerably, but annealing at 800°C increased σ. Annealing at 600°C in vacuo did not essentially decrease the conductivity. The results are finally discussed, and it is noted that the electrical conductivity of the materials investigated is not only a function of the cation component but also a function of the stoichiometric disturbances (changes of the metal-to-oxygen ratio). The low thermal stability is related to the formation of compounds between the initial components. In the semiconductors investigated and also in materials containing manganese, the conductivity is related to the ion content of one and the same material in various valence states. These are Mn cations in materials containing manganese, and in Co and Cu ions the semiconductors studied. In materials containing manganese, the number of Mn cations remains practically constant during annealing. In materials without Mn, the number of metal-cation pairs is increased during annealing at about 600°C, which is due to additional oxidation. Therefore, σ increases. The authors thank B. T. Kolomiyets for interest, A. I. Zaslavskiy for a discussion of the results, and V. G. Prokhvatilov for X-ray diffraction studies. There are 9 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references: 4 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

Card 3/6

TEKSTER-PROSKURYAKOVA, G.N.; SHEFTEL', I.T.

Semiconducting barium-strontium titanates with positive temperature-dependent resistance coefficient. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.12 :3463-3472 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

L 27064-66

ACC NR: AP6014245 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/005/0907/0915

AUTHOR: Tekster-Proskuryakova, G. N.; Sheftel', I. T.

ORG: none

TITLE: Thermistors with positive temperature coefficient of resistance

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 5, 1966, 907-915

TOPIC TAGS: thermistor / ST5-1 thermistor

ABSTRACT: Technical data of a new industrial ST5-1 thermistor is reported, and its possible applications are described. The pellet-type ST5-1 thermistor is made from Ce-alloyed $BaTiO_3$ and has these nominal characteristics: resistance at 20--25C, 20--150 ohms; maximum temperature coefficient corresponds to 120--130C; resistance at 190--200C, 30 kohms or higher; resistance ratio, 1000 or higher; temperature coefficient of resistance at 125--135C, 20% per 1C or more; working-temperature range, -20 +200C; positive temperature coefficient of resistance exists within 120--190C; maximum power, 0.8 w; minimum power 10 mw; dissipation factor, 4 mw per 1C; time constant, 10--15 sec; life, 3000 hrs. Plots of thermistor resistance and temperature coefficient of resistance vs. ambient temperature and thermistor I-V characteristics are shown. After 1 year of shelf storage, the thermistor resistance increases by 5--15% and then remains stable; 8000 thermal cycles at 50--200--50C practically did not affect the R-T curve. Possible applications of the new thermistor, such as

UDC: 621.316.825.2:621.382.5

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L 27064-66

ACC NR: AP6014245

temperature control, current limiter, flow meter, etc. are considered in detail in the articles by O. Saburi et al., (IEEE Trans., 1963, CP-10, 2, 53) and by I. I. Courtin (Westinghouse Eng., 1962, 22, 4-5, 116). Orig. art. has: 12 figures, 3 formulas, and 1 table. [03]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 21Dec64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 009/ ATD PRESS: 4258

Card 2/2

GRECHUSHNIKOV, A.I.; KIRYUKHIN, V.P.; SEREBRENIKOV, V.S.; TEKTONIDI, I.P.

Some physiological and biochemical changes in potatoes produced by treating the tubers with gibberellin. Fiziol. rast. 11 no.4: 620-629 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kartofel'nogo khozyaystva, Malakhovka Moskovskoy oblasti.

TEKUCHEV, A.N.

History of the work on solar energy in Samarkand. Trudy UzGU no.59:3-17 '55. (MIRA 10:12)
(Samarkand Province--Solar energy)

TEKUCHEV, A.N.

A portable solar distiller with double regeneration. Trudy UzGU no.59:19-31 '55. (MIRA 10:12)
(Solar water heaters) (Sea water, Distillation of)

24(4), 24(2)
AUTHOR: Tekuchev, A.N. SOV/51-7-1-14/27

TITLE: On the Absorption and Dispersion of Thin Layers of Gold (O pogloshchenii i dispersii tonkikh sloyev zolota)

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 1, pp 93-98 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author determined the optical constants of gold layers 500, 115 and 50 Å thick. These layers were deposited on glass substrates by sputtering (Figs 1 and 2 are microphotographs of the surfaces of the 500 and 115 Å layers respectively). The refractive index n and the absorption coefficient (constant) χ of the layers were determined by analysing the ellipticity of monochromatic light reflected from them. Incident light was plane-polarized in the 45° azimuth. A monochromator UM-2 with a special polarizer and a photomultiplier FEU-19 were used to analyse the reflected light. Fig 3 shows the dispersion curves of the 3 types of gold layers studied: curves 1, 2 and 3 refer to 50, 115 and 500 Å thick films respectively. The highest values of the refractive index were obtained in measurements on the thinnest (50 Å) films. Each of the three dispersion curves had two clear minima at approximately the same wavelengths in the visible region. At the same wavelengths absorption maxima were observed in 500 and 115 Å layers (Fig 4). No

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On the Absorption and Dispersion of Thin Layers of Gold

such maxima were obtained in the absorption curve of the 50 Å layer (Fig 5). The absorption curve of the latter layer in the visible region is similar to the absorption curve of platinum for X-rays in the region 3.7×10^{18}-$1.5 \times 10^{19} sec^{-1}$. It is concluded that the absorption mechanism in the 50 Å layers is related to ionization of atoms in them, while in thicker layers absorption is due to interaction of light with the crystal lattice. Fig 6 shows the frequency dependence of the electrical conductivity σ (in electrostatic units) calculated from $\sigma = n\chi\nu$, where ν is the frequency. Fig 6 shows that the electrical conductivity of the 115 and 500 Å films increases with increase of thickness and reaches a maximum in the resonance absorption region. Again the 50 Å film behaves differently: it has no such maximum. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 1 Englishand 1 German.

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1958.

TEKUCHEV, A.N.; FROLIN, M.I.; UDALOV, V.F.; GRYAZNOV, A.L.; BOBROV, B.S.

Automatic device for testing permanent magnets by residual induction and coercive force. Izm.tekh. no.4:37-39 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Magnets—Testing)

MIRONOV, Viktor Petrovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TEKUCHEV, German Mikhaylovich, kapitan-nastavnik; SUTYRIN, M.A., retsenzent; FETISOV, A.A., retsenzent; SHANCHUROV, P.N., redaktor; LOBANOV, Ye.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; SALAZKOV, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Pusher tug practices] Sudovozhdenie sposobom tolkaniia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1956. 279 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(Towing)

TEKUCHEV, G.M., kapitan

Re-forming a tow while pushed on rough water. Rech. transp. 17 no.3:40 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

(Towing)

TEKUCHEV, G.M., kapitan-nastavnik

Pulling away of the tow being pushed from sluice walls and canal slopes. Rech. transp. 18 no.4:48-50 Ap '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Towing)

TEKUCHEV, N.F., gornyy inzh.; KUZBASSOV, G.A., gornyy inzh.

Twin entry system mining at the "Proletarskaia-Glubokaia" mine.
Ugol' Ukr. 3 no.8:41-43 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Donetskiy ugol'nyy institut.
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

TEKUCHEV, N.F., gornyy inzh. (g. Stalino); ZORIN, S.I. gornyy inzh., (g.Stalino)

Use of the longwall retreating to the rise system and of the pillar and stall method in the "Nikanor" mine. Ugol' 35 no.5:25-27 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

KUKLIN, B.K.; MOROZOV, P.F.; LIPKOVICH, S.M.; TEKUCHEV, N.F.

Experimental application of efficient mining systems in mines operating under the Stalino Economic Council. Ugol' 35 no.6: 20-24 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Donetskiy ugol'nyy institut (for Kuklin, Tekuchev). 2. Trest Selidovugol' (for Morozov). 3. Donetskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Lipkovich).
(Stalino Province--Coal mines and mining)

RADIONOV, P.I., gornyy inzh.; TEKUCHEV, N.F., gornyy inzh.

Improving the mining methods in the mines of Stalinugol' Combine.
Ugol' Ukr. 5 no.7:1-3 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

NEKHOROSHEV, A.I.; KUKLIN, B.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; TEKUCHEV, N.F., inzh.

Improving systems of working flat seams of the Ukrainian Donets Basin. Ugol' Ukr. 7 no.6:5-8 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Donetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut. 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Donetskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Nekhoroshev).

TEFUCHEV, N.F., inzh.

Investigating the efficiency of using systems of mining [illegible] double longwalls to the rise in the Proletarsk and Donetsk mine region. Sbor. DonUGI no.33:139-149 '64.

Searching for efficient systems of working mine sections in areas of highly concentrated mining operations. Izv.[illegible]
(MIRA 17:11)

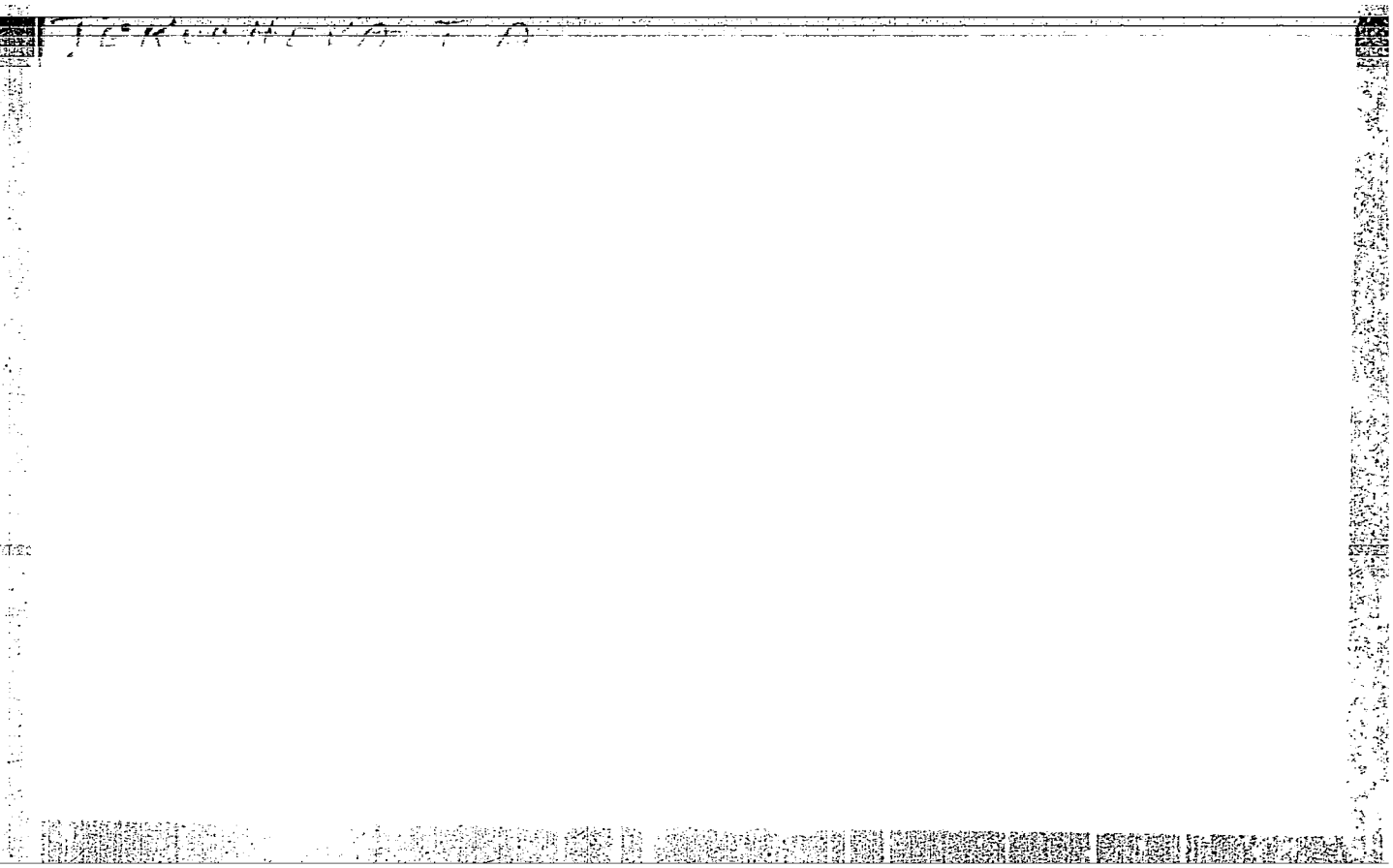
ZHURAVEL', P.A., prof. (Dnepropetrovsk); ROMANETS, Yu.N. (Dnepropetrovsk); TEKUCHEV, Yu.B. (Rostov-na-Donu); DOSKACH, A.G. (Moskva)

News, events, facts. Priroda 51 no.10:109-117 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR (for Doskach).
(Science news)

TEKUCHEV, Yu.B. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Deformation of foundations during the freezing of clayey foundation beds. Osn. fund. i mekh. grun. 6 no.4:11-12 '64. (MIRA 17:12)



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L 09238-67 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) AT/WH/JD/JG
ACC NR: AP7002786

SOURCE CODE: UR/0139/66/000/004/0122/0129

AUTHOR: Tekucheva, I. A.

ORG: Ryazan' Radio Engineering Institute (Ryazanskiy radiotekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Determination of the optical characteristics of thick films

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 4, 1966, 122-129

TOPIC TAGS: titanium oxide, refractive index, interferometer

ABSTRACT: The author earlier obtained equations for determining the principal optical characteristics of thin films. She examines the possibility of using these equations for thick films: e. g., films with thickness greater than the incident wavelength. The usefulness of these equations was verified from experimental data on amorphous titanium oxide films which were obtained by chemical deposition on glass or quartz and heated at 600°C for one hour in air.

The refraction indexes calculated by the author's method are compared with data obtained by the interferometer method by A. S. Valeyev (Optika i Spektroskopiya (Translated in Optics and Spectroscopy), vol. 15, no. 4, p 500 1963) New equations are given for determining film transparency in the region of strong absorption. These equations improve the convergence of a number of approximations. The transparency of both weakly and strongly absorbing films is determined.

The new method is more universally applicable than the interference method.

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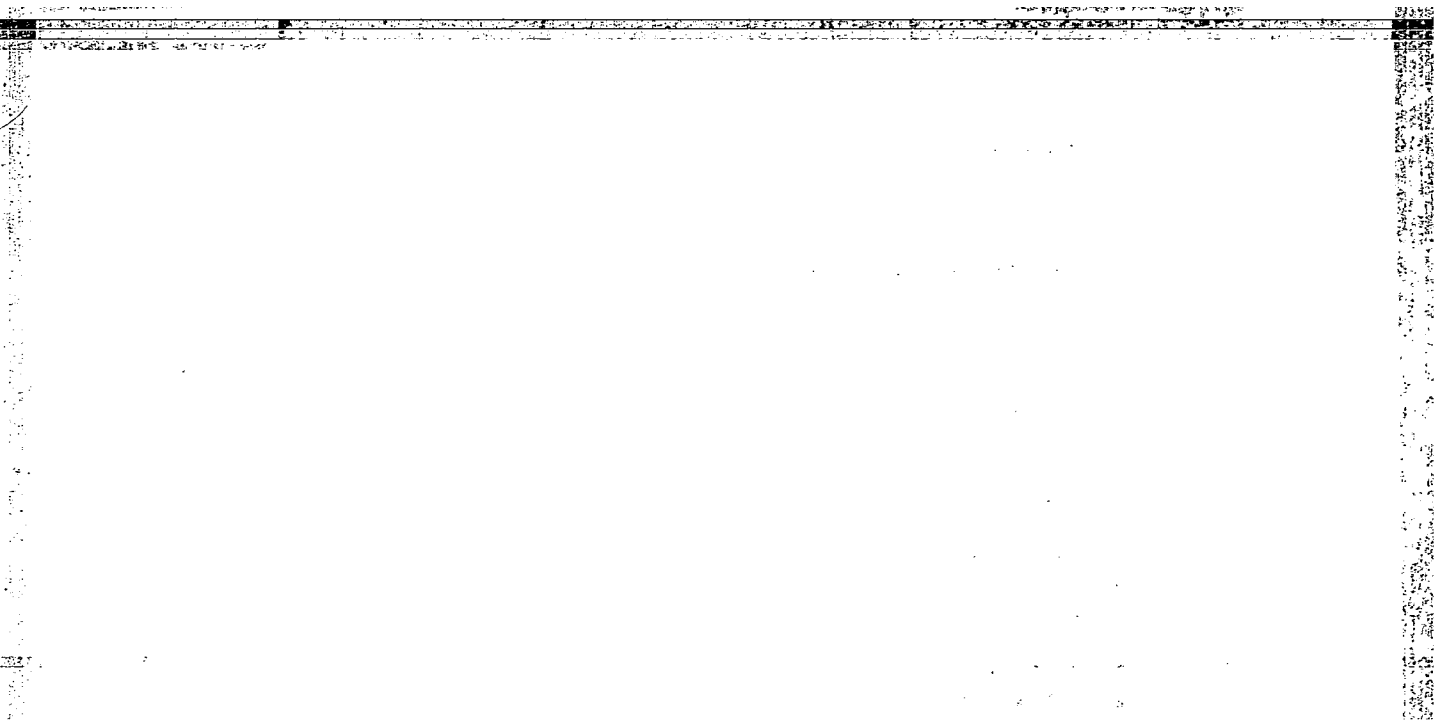
ACC NR: AP7002786

It can be used for films deposited on any transparent or absorbing base and data on the refraction indexes of the base are unnecessary; restrictions are placed only on the equations for calculating the refraction indexes of the films. The indexes for strongly absorbing films are best obtained from reflection data.

The author thanks F. A. Korolev for valuable remarks and R. P. Fialkovskiy for the film samples used in the experiments. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas and 2 tables. [JPRS: 39,040]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 20Apr64 / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2



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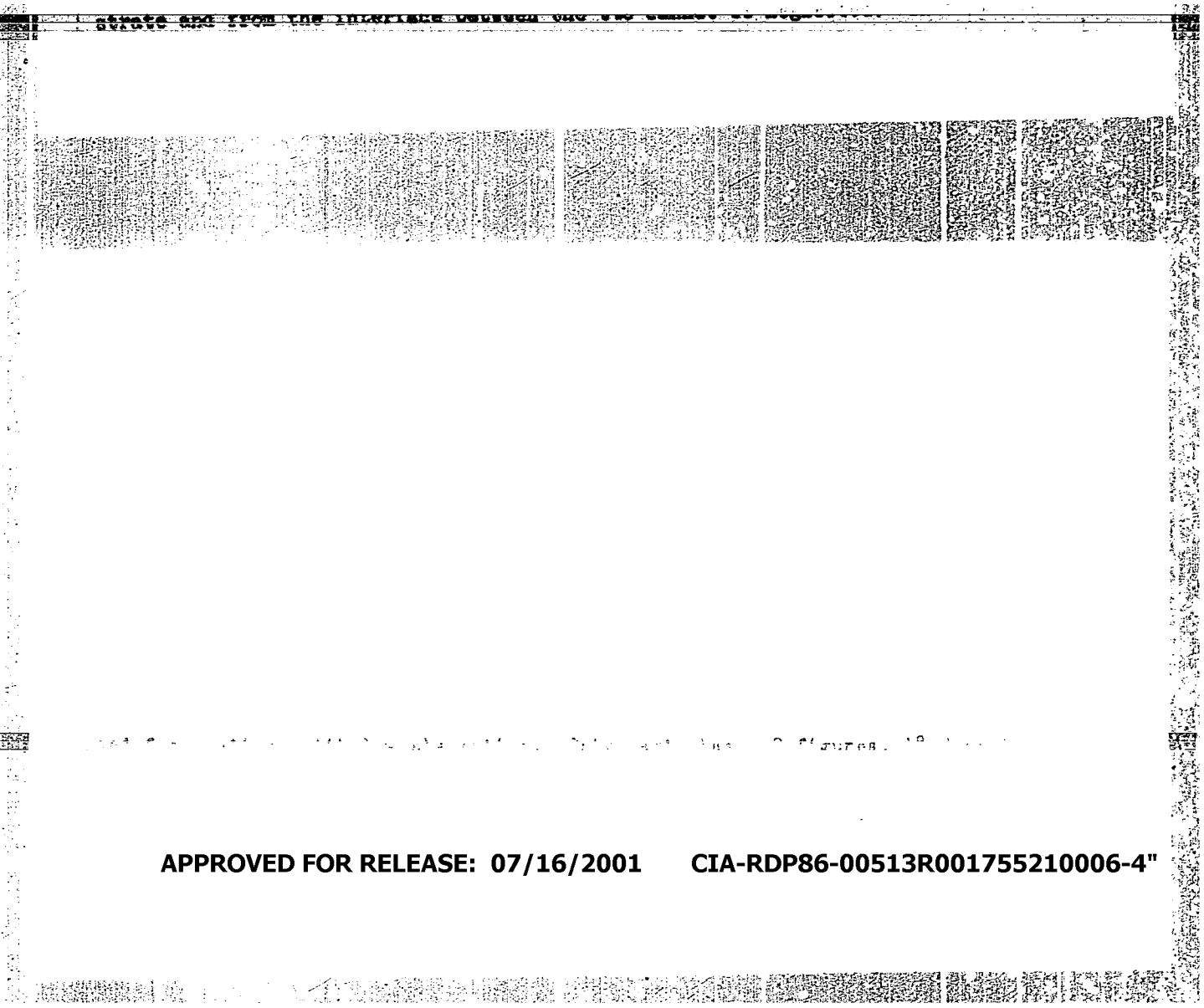

TEKUNOV, M., podpolkovnik

Device for illuminating the moving model of a tank. Voen. vest. 41 no.9:117 S '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Shooting, Military--Equipment and supplies)

TEKUNOV, V.S.

Work of the Moscow Tuberculosis Research Institute. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 5 no.7:43 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(MOSCOW--TUBERCULOSIS RESEARCH)

ANDREYEV, Ye.N., kand. med. nauk, red.; LYUBIMOV, P.V., red.; MAZINA, Ye.G., red.; TEKUNOV, V.S., red.; SHCHEPETOV, M.F., kand. med. nauk, red.; DYACHKOVSKAYA, L.S., red. izd-va; YEGOROVA, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Data of the Interprovince Conference on the Exchange of Experience in the Organization of Antituberculosis Aid in Regions of the Far North] Materialy Mezhoblastnogo soveshchaniia po obmenu opytom organizatsii protivotuberkuleznoy pomoshchi v rayonakh Kraynego Severa. IAkutsk, IAkutskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 150 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Mezhoblastnoye soveshchaniye po obmenu opytom organizatsii protivotuberkuleznoy pomoshchi v rayonakh Kraynego Severa. 2. Nachal'nik otdela protivotuberkuleznoy pomoshchi Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (for Tekunov). 3. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Yakutskoy ASSR (for Lyubimov).
(SOVIET FAR NORTH--TUBERCULOSIS--PREVENTION)

TEKUNOV, V.S.

Board of the Ministry of Public Health of the R.S.F.S.R. apropos the state of antituberculosis treatment for the population of Moscow. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 7 no.3:43-44 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(MOSCOW--TUBERCULOSIS--PREVENTION)

TEKUNOV, V.S.

Measures for the further improvement of antituberculosis treatment for the population of the R.S.F.S.R. and decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 7 no.10: 43-44 O'63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Nachal'nik otdela protivotuberkuleznoy pomoshchi Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

TEKUSHAN, N.

Name	:	TEKUSHAN, N.
Dissertation	:	Study of causes impeding rectilinear motion of caterpillar tractors
Degree	:	Cand Tech Sci
Defended At	:	Min Agriculture USSR, Moscow Inst of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture imeni V. M. Molotov
Publication Date, Place	:	1956, Moscow
Source	:	Knizhnaya Letopis' No 6, 1957

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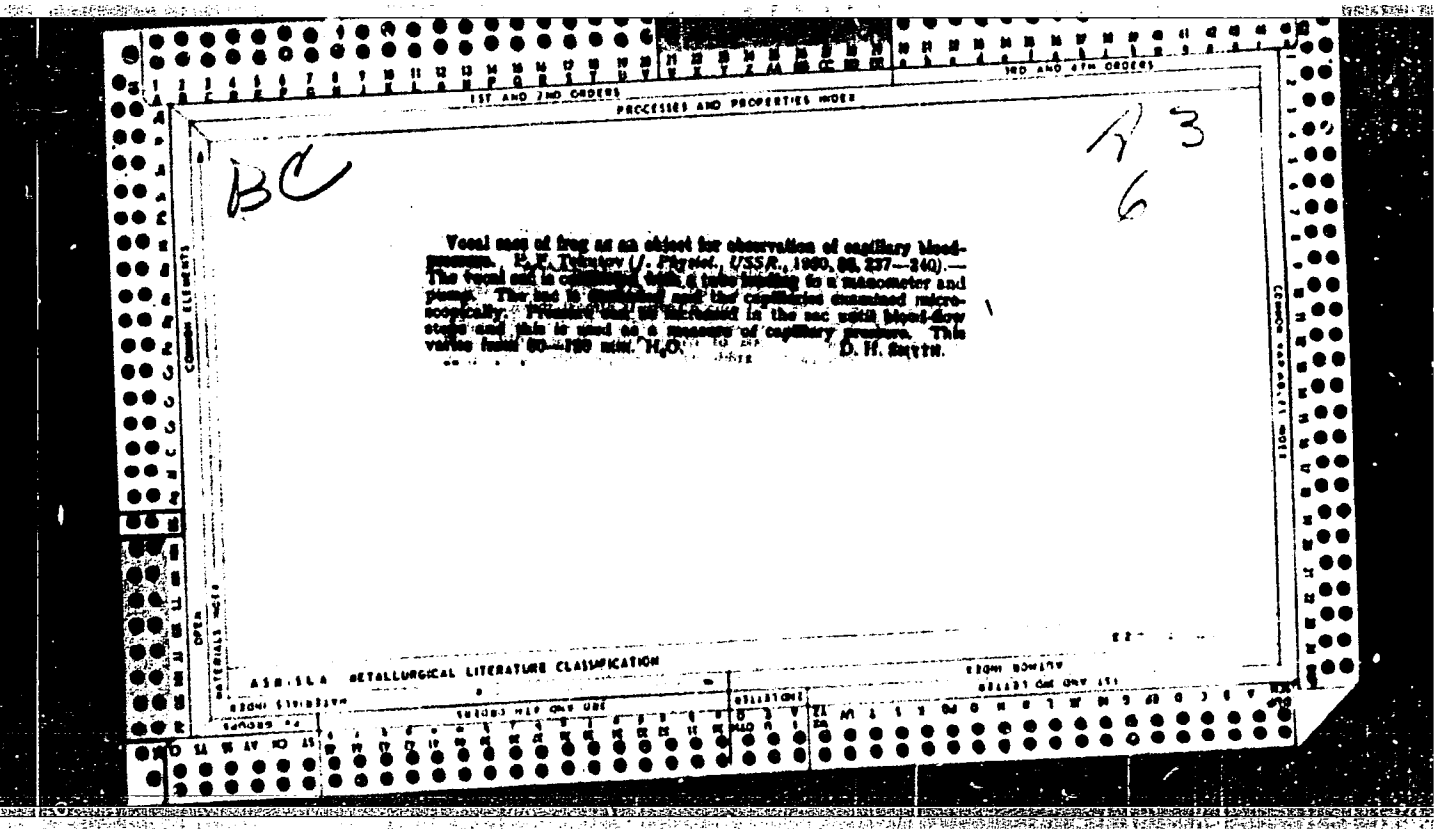

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1 3
6

Vessel seen of frog as an object for observation of capillary blood-pressure. [illegible] (*J. Physiol. USSR*, 1960, 46, 237—240).—The vessel and its connecting tube, a tube leading to a manometer and pump. The end is ligatured and the capillaries examined microscopically. Pressure is then applied in the sac until blood-flow stops and this is used as a measure of capillary pressure. This varies from 60—120 mm. H_2O. D. H. Smith.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TSKUTOV, Petr Filippovich; BABSKIY, Ye.B., red.; MARKOV, N.G., red.; MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.

[Practical work in human and animal physiology; a manual for pedagogical institutes] Praktikum po fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh; posobie dlia pedagogicheskikh institutov. Pod red. E.B. Babskogo. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1957. 199 p. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk USSR (for Babskiy)
(PHYSIOLOGY--LABORATORY MANUALS)

TEKUTOV, P.F., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk

"I.P. Pavlov's teaching on the higher nervous activity" by E.G. Vatsuro. Reviewed by P.F. Tekutov. Biol.v shkole no.1:84-85 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy biologicheskiy institut pri Rostovskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni V.M. Molotova.
(Pavlov, Ivan Petrovich, 1849-1936) (Nervous system)
(Vatsuro, E.G.)

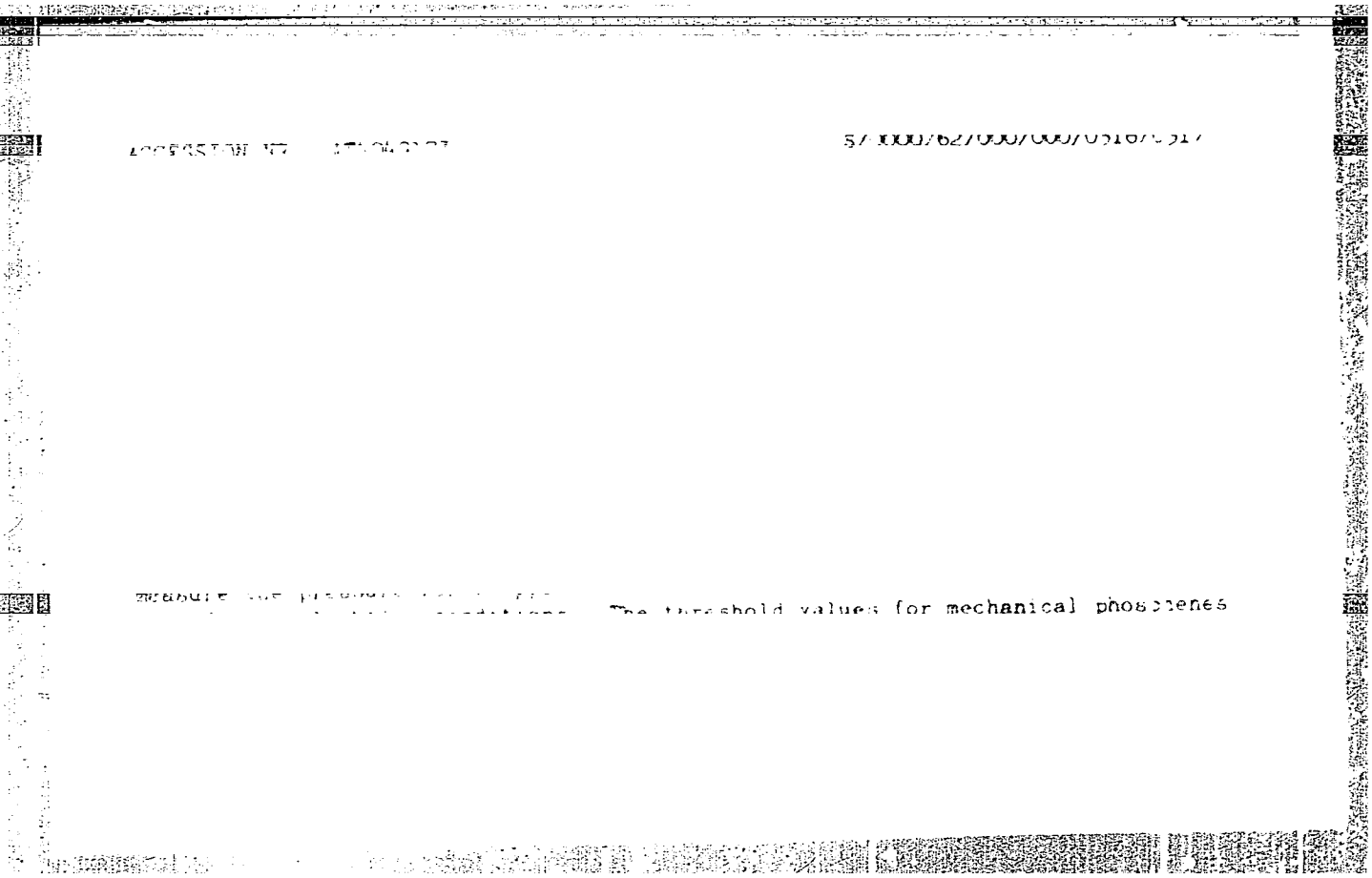
TEKUTOV, Petr Filippovich

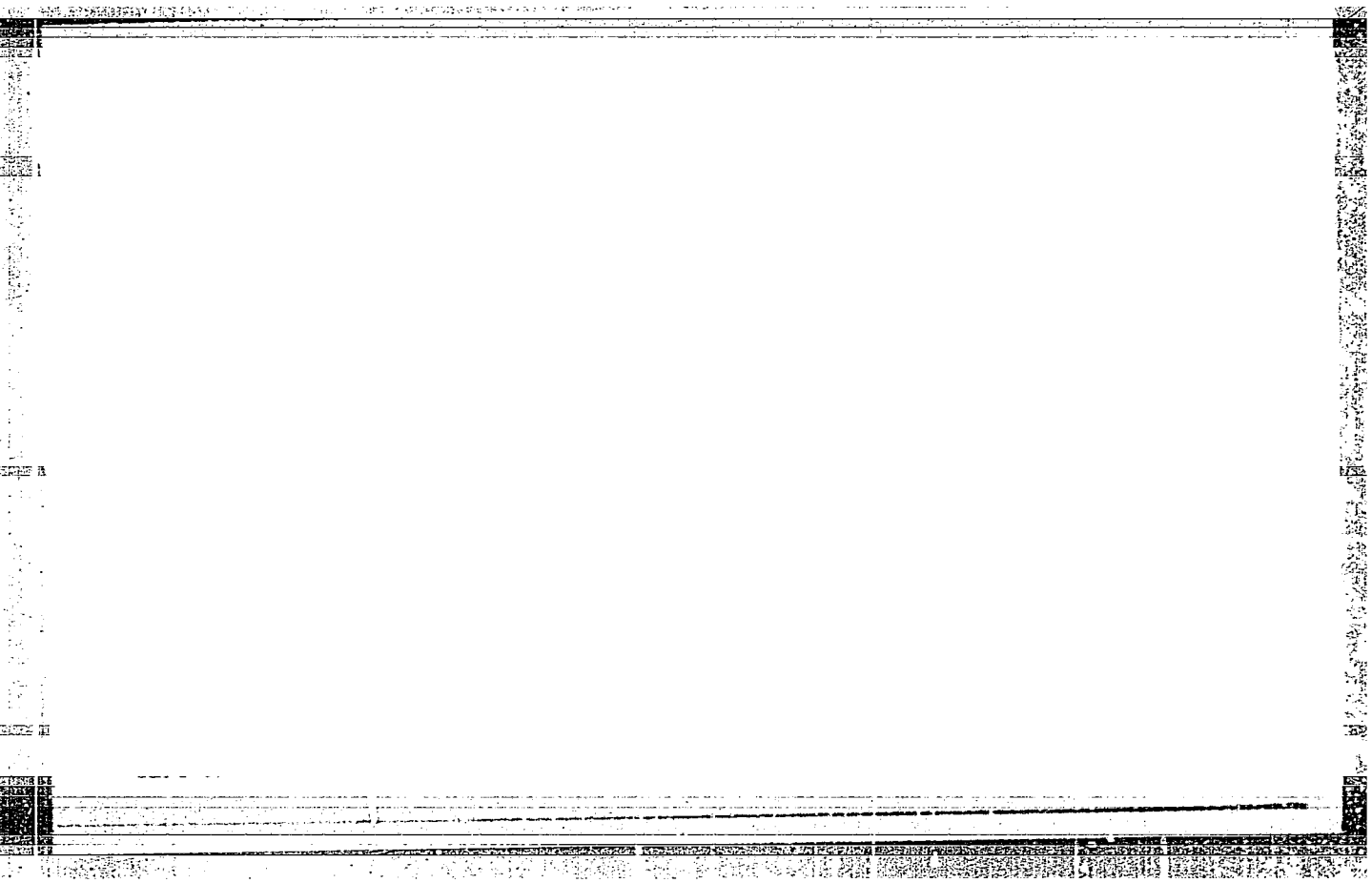
[I.P.Pavlov; great scientist and teacher] I.P.Pavlov; velikii uchenyi i pedagog. Rostov-na-Donu, Izd-vo Rostovskogo univ., 1959. 108 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(Pavlov, Ivan Petrovich, 1849-1936)

TEKUTOV, Petr Filippovich; MARKOV, N.G., red.; MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory manual on human and animal physiology]Praktikum po fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh; posobie dlia pedagogicheskikh institutov. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1962. 230 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(PHYSIOLOGY--LABORATORY MANUAL)





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USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82502

Author : Tekut'yev, A.Ya., Zhuchkova, Ye.N.

Inst : Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture in the Extreme North

Title : Trial of Growing Fruits and Berries in Khenta-Mansiyskiy National Okrug

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. N.-i. in-t s. kh. Krayn. Severa, 1957, No 3, 47-48

Abstract : The work of Khanta-Mansiyskiy Agricultural Experiment Station (1936-1956) showed that the following mature under the local severe conditions: black currant, raspberry, gooseberry and many apple varieties: rennet, semi-cultivated and large fruit middle Russian varieties (in the creeping form). Varieties of apple

Card 1/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82502

trees and berry plants for the Okrug are recommended.
-- G.M. Kagan

Card 2/2

TEKUYEV, A.K.

Struggle of the Oblast Party Organization for the Social Transformation of the Agriculture of Karbardino-Balkaria.

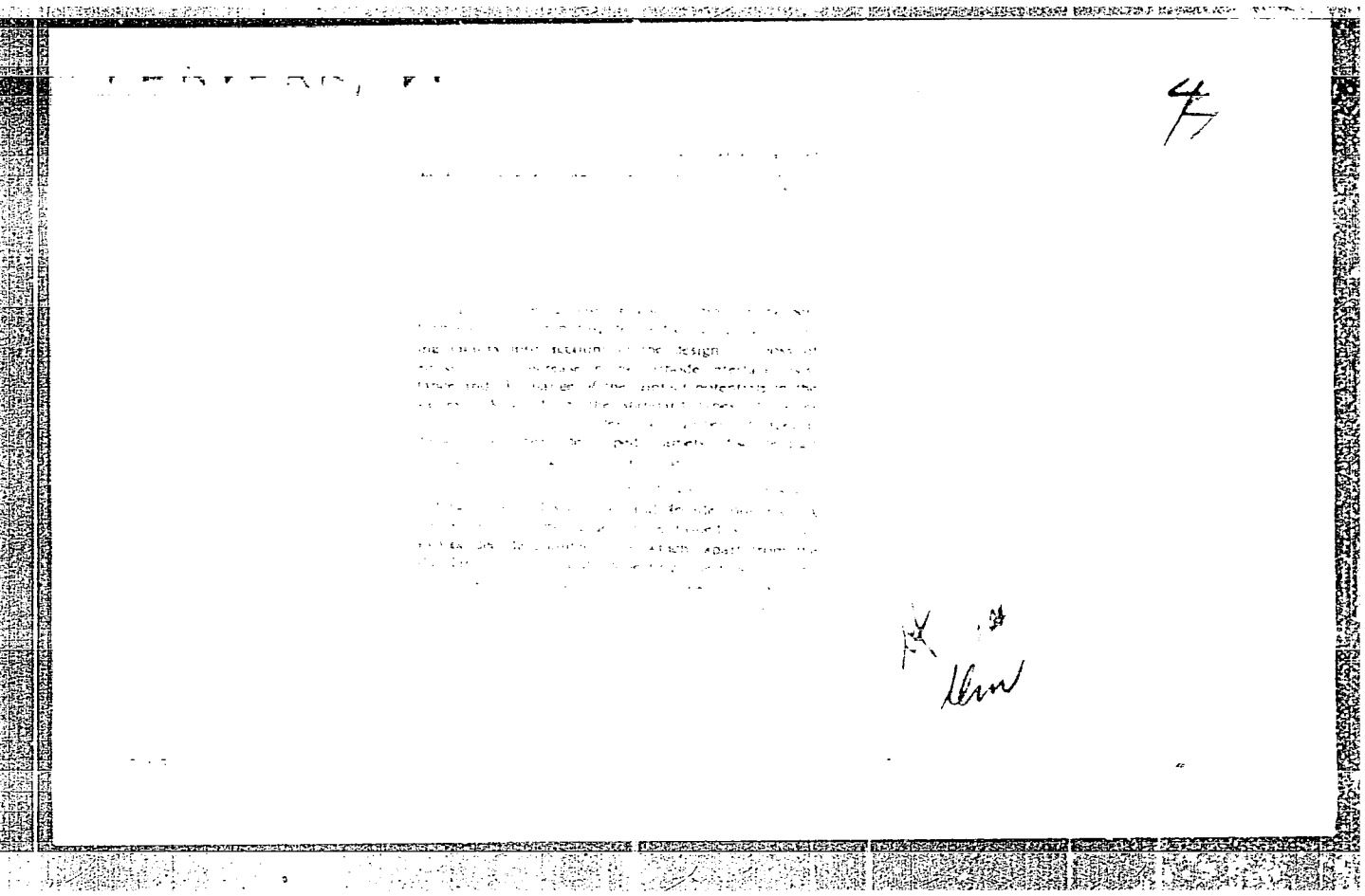
The following dissertations were defended in the Institute of Archeology, Candidate of Historical Sciences.

Vestnik Akad Nauk, No.4, 1963, pp. 119-145

TEKVERK, V.

Katcher, J.; Tekverk, V. Vacum tubes for computing machines. p. 198

So: Monthly List of the East European Accession, (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4, no: 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl.



TELAKOWSKA, Wanda, prof.

Association of Industrial Designers. Przegl wlokien 16 no.11:Suppl.: Biul Inst Wzorn Przem 12 no.5:1-2 N '62.

GALAKA, F.I. [Halaka, F.I.] (Kiyev); [illegible], A.A. (Kiyev); [illegible], A.I. (Kiyev)

Some dynamic properties of glass-reinforced plastics at high temperatures. Prykl. mekh. 10 no.5:563-567 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN Ukrainy.

GAIAKA, P.I. [Halaka, P.I.]; BONDARENKO, A.A.; TELALOV, A.I.

Damping properties of vitreoplastics at elevated temperatures.
Dop. AN URSR no.3:300-302 '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN UkrSSR.

TELATYCKI, M.

Development of examinations with microfilms in the Six Year Plan. Gruzlica 20:6 Suppl. 2:47-50 1952. (CLML 24:2)

1. Gdansk.

TELATYCKI, M.

Antibiotics in collapse therapy. Gruzlica 20:6 Suppl. 2:123-125 1952. (CLML 24:2)

1. Gdansk.

TELATYCKI, M.

Comparative analysis of pulmonary fluorogram of population from various districts. Gruzlica 20 no. 6:871-887 Nov-Dec 1952. (CLML 24:2)

1. Of the Clinic of Tuberculosis (Director--Prof. M. Telatycki, M.D.) of Gdansk Medical Academy. 2. Work done for the Institute of Tuberculosis.

SHATSKIY, Nikolay Sergeyevich, glavnyy red.. Prinimali uchastiye: BURGUNKER, Mark E.; TELBERG, V.G.

[Tectonic map of the U.S.S.R. and contiguous countries] Tektonicheskaia karta SSSR i sopredel'nykh stran. Scale 1:5000000. Glav. red.N.S.Shatskii. Moskva (?) Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1956. col.map. [in portfolio]. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Geologicheskiy institut.
(Geology, Structural--Maps)

Distr: 4F3a/4E3d

6
2

6. A Semi-Cubical Underground Counter Telescope for the Measurement of Cosmic Ray Intensity Variations Built for the International Geographical Year.[12A] Preliminary Results. T. Sándor, A. Somogyi, F. Telbisz. A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Központi Fizikai Kutató Intézetének Közleményei. (Proceedings of the Central Research Institute for Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences), Vol. 6, 1958, No. 3, pp. 117-128, 4 figs. 3 tabs.

The intensity variations of the cosmic radiation have been registered at an equivalent depth of about 40 m w. c., during the International Geophysical Year, using two identical semi-cubical telescopes operating independently of each other. Based on the 18.5 million coincidences registered from February 20th 1958 to March 9th 1958, the absorption and the decay coefficients which were found to be (—0.58 ± 0.04) tenth per cent per mm Hg and (—1.03 ± 0.23) % per km resp. have been determined. Furthermore the instability of the telescopes during this period was examined. The instability turned out to be about 0.2% which can be completely accounted for by the fluctuations in the dead time and the number of accidental coincidences, i. e. by the variation of the number of the background counts.

(retyped clipped abstract)
db
Card 1/1

CR

TELBISZ, F

C

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics. - Cosmic Rays.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 9, 1959, 19896

Author : Sandor, Tamas; Somogyi, Antal; Telbisz, Ferenc
Inst : --
Title : Registration of the Intensity of Cosmic Radiation at a Depth of 7.9 Meters Underground

Orig Pub : Magyar fiz. folyoirat, 1958, 6, No 4, 295-305

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

S/627/60/002/000/025/027
D299/D304

3.2410

AUTHORS: Fenivesh, E., Frenkel', A., Telbits, F., Pernegr, Ya., Petrzhilka, V., Sedlak, Ya., and Vrana, I.

TITLE: Investigating high-energy electron-photon cascade in emulsions

SOURCE: International Conference on Cosmic Radiation. Moscow, 1959. Trudy. v. 2. Shirokiye atmosfernyye livni i kaskadnyye protsessy, 307-310

TEXT: The energy spectrum of the primary photon was determined; the energy spectrum of pairs formed at depths of up to 1.5 units was studied. The obtained spectra were compared with the distribution based on Bethe-Heitler's theory, and with that based on Migdal's formulas (a further development of the Landau approximation). The energy E_o of the primary photon was determined by the Chudakov-Perkins effect, by the longitudinal and lateral shower development, and also by Pinkau's method. The values for the primary energy,

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obtained by shower development in the approximations A and B, were underrated. A more accurate energy estimate is obtained by means of the curves of A. A. Varfolomeyev and I. A. Svetlolobov (Ref. 11: ZhETF, 36, 1771, 1959). The data of Ref. 11 yielded a higher value for the primary energy. In the following, a primary energy of $2 \cdot 10^{12}$ ev. is assumed. The energy of electron pairs was determined either by E. Lohrmann's method (Ref. 15: Nuovo Cim., 2, 1029, 1955) or by measuring multiple scattering. In some cases both methods were used. The results are shown in a table and in 2 figures which also exhibit (for comparison) two theoretical curves corresponding to Bethe-Heitler's and Migdal's formulas, respectively. The authors conclude that by studying only one or a few cascades, no definite decision can be made as to the validity of either Bethe-Heitler's or Landau-Migdal's theory. In this light, the present investigation should be considered as a contribution to the general statistics of cascades, investigations of a larger number of shower cascades being required before reaching a definite conclusion. The authors express their thanks to Professors Yanoshi, Farkas and Danysh. There

are 2 figures, 2 tables and 18 references: 12 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: D. H. Perkins, Phil. Mag.,46, 1146, 1955; K. Pinkau. Phil. Mag., 2, 1389, 1957; J. C. Butcher, B. A. Chartres and H. Messel. Nuc. Phys., 6, 271, 1958; J.Nishimura and K. Kamata, Prog. Theor. Phys., 7, 185, 1952.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy issledovatel'skiy institut fiziki, otdeleniye kosmicheskikh luchey (Central Research Institute of Physics, Cosmic Ray Section, Budapest); Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk (Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Prague)

Card 3/3

2a7/60. 539.691.16

Investigation of a high-energy electron—photon cascade in emulsion. E. Fenyves, A. Frenkel, V. Petrzilka, J. Bedlak, F. Fajdel, J. Vrana. *A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Központi Fizikai Kutató Intézetének Közleményei* (Proceedings of the Central Research Institute for Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences) VII 1959 No. 1, pp. 183–188 7 figs. 7 refs.

A photon initiated high energy electron – photon cascade was investigated. The energy of a primary photon, ~ $2 \cdot 10^{13}$ eV, was determined from the longitudinal development and the lateral distribution of the cascade. The spectrum of electron pairs generated on the first ... units was measured. The spectrum obtained does not significantly either from the spectrum corresponding to ... Bethe-Heitler formula or from that calculated ... based on the Landau-Pomeranchuk Tar Mit

SANDOR, Tamas; SOMOGYI, Antal; TELBISZ, Ferenc

Atmospheric effects and periodicities of the cosmic radiations measured 8m. underground. Foz fiz kozl MTA 7 no.4:199-202 '59.
(EEAI 9:8)

1. A magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezete, Kozmikus Sugarzasi Osztaly.
(Cosmic rays)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4152

International Cosmic Ray Conference. Moscow, 1959.

Proceedings. v. IV: Variations of Cosmic Ray Intensity. Moscow, 1960. 365 p. Errata slip inserted. No. of copies printed not given.

Sponsoring Agency: International Union of Pure and Applied Physics. Cosmic Ray Commission.

Ed.: L.I. Dorman; Assistant Ed.: V.F. Tulinov; Editorial Board: G.B. Zhdanov (Ed.-in-Chief), I.P. Ivanenko (Assistant-Ed.-in-Chief), N.M. Gerasimova, A.I. Nikishov, V.I. Zatsepin, B.A. Khrenov, L.I. Dorman, V.F. Tulinov, S.I. Syrovatskiy, V.M. Fedorov, Yu.N. Vavilov, and A.T. Abrosimov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicists, astrophysicists, and other scientists engaged in the study of cosmic rays.

COVERAGE: This is the fourth volume of a 4-volume work containing papers delivered at the Moscow Cosmic Ray Conference held on July 6-11, 1959. This volume contains 54 reports by Western and Soviet scientists on problems dealing with variations of cosmic ray intensity. Only the reports delivered by Soviet and

Card 1/22 HUNGARIAN SCIENTISTS ARE ABSTRACTED.

II. METEOROLOGICAL EFFECTS OF COSMIC RADIATION AND COUPLING COEFFICIENTS

2. Dorman, L.I. On the Question of a Unified Procedure for Introducing Corrections for Meteorological Effects Into Data Obtained by Means of Meson Telescopes and Ionization Chambers 21-24

The author discusses the suggestions made by N. Parsons (Private communication), Lockwood, and Calava (J. of Atm. and Terr. Phys., II, 23, 1957) regarding the procedure of introducing corrections to the barometer effect. He also analyzes the empirical and integral method currently used for introducing corrections to the temperature effect, and concludes that the integral method can serve as the basis for a unified procedure of calculating meteorological corrections.

4. Sándor, T., A. Somogyi, and F. Telbisz (Central Research Institute of Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest). Atmospheric Coefficients and Solar Daily Variation of the Cosmic Radiation Measured 18 m Underground 30-34

The authors evaluate the data on intensity variation of cosmic radiation for the period of March 1958 through March 1959. The station is situated in Budapest and has been operating since February 20, 1958.

5. Glokova, E. (Ye) S. Annual Variations of Cosmic Ray Intensity, and Temperature Corrections 35-36

The author examines the variations in mean monthly values of cosmic ray intensity in Moscow (1953-1957), Yakutsk (1953-1957), and Cheltenham (1942-1946). She determines that after the introduction of temperature corrections, calculated by the Dorman method, a regular seasonal wave with a summer maximum arises in Moscow and Yakutsk and no significant reverse wave in Cheltenham. She concludes that the reverse seasonal wave noticeable only at stations with large annual temperature variations is due to inaccurate utilization of the temperature coefficients in the calculation.

SANDOR, T.; SOMOGYI, A.; TELBISZ, F.

Atmospheric effects and periodicities of the cosmic radiation measured 8m below ground. Acta phys Hung 11 no.2:205-207 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Central Research Institute of Physics, Budapest.
(Cosmic rays)

SANDOR, Tamas; SOMOGYI, Antal; TELBISZ, Ferenc

Investigation of extended air showers in 40 m. water-equivalent depth. Magy fiz folyoir 9 no.1:51-60 '61. (EEAI 10:6)

1. Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet, Kozmikus Sugarzasi Laboratorium. (Cosmic rays)

FRENKEL, Andor; TELBISZ, Ferenc

The European Center for Nuclear Physical Research. Fiz szemle 11 no.2: 62-64 F '61.

1. Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet Kozmikus Sugarzasi Laboratorium.

27181 S/056/61/041/002/002/028
B102/B205

3,2410

AUTHORS: Sándor, T., Somogyi, A., Telbisz, F.

TITLE: The muon energy spectrum in extensive atmospheric showers

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 41, no. 2(8), 1961, 334 - 336

TEXT: The authors report on experimental investigations of the muon energy spectrum in extensive atmospheric showers, which were started in 1960. The experiments were performed at a depth of 40 m water equivalent (18 m of soil plus 15 cm of lead) and also on sea level, using the experimental arrangement shown in Fig.1. Fig.1b indicates that the blocks S, S_1, and S_2 were equipped with a double layer of 30 counters each.

Sixfold coincidences were recorded. From a total of 1464 recorded showers, the count rate was calculated to be

$$C_6 = 1.93 \pm 0.05 \text{ hr}^{-1} .$$

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The muon energy spectrum...

This result was compared with the count rate of a fourfold coincidence (Fig.2) on sea level under 20-cm layer of lead ($C_4 = 0.29 \pm 0.01$ hr^{-1}).

This was done to obtain data on the muon energy spectrum. Conclusions: The shower intensity on the surface under a 20-cm layer of lead was higher by a factor of (4.1 ± 1.1) than it was at a depth of 40 m water equivalent. Denoting the mean muon density on the surface under a 20-cm layer of lead by x, and that a depth of 40 m water equivalent by px, one obtains

$$\frac{C}{C_0} = \int_0^\infty (1 - e^{-Sx})^3 x^{-\gamma_1 - 1} dx \Big/ \int_0^\infty (1 - e^{-Spx})^3 x^{-\gamma_2 - 1} dx, \qquad (1)$$

where S = 1.44 m^2; γ_1 and γ_2 are the exponents of the muon density spectrum; $\gamma_1 = 1.89 \pm 0.17$, $\gamma_2 = 2.2 \pm 0.2$; $p = 0.47 \pm 0.07$. This means that at a depth of 40 m water equivalent, the muon flux density will be

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27181

The muon energy spectrum... S/056/61/041/002/002/028
B102/B205

about half as high as on the surface under a 20-cm layer of lead. For the muons one finds $F(>E)\ E^{-\alpha}$, where $\alpha = 0.46 \pm 0.09$. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziki Akademii nauk Vengerskoy NR, Budapesht (Central Scientific Research Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the Hungarian People's Republic, Budapest)

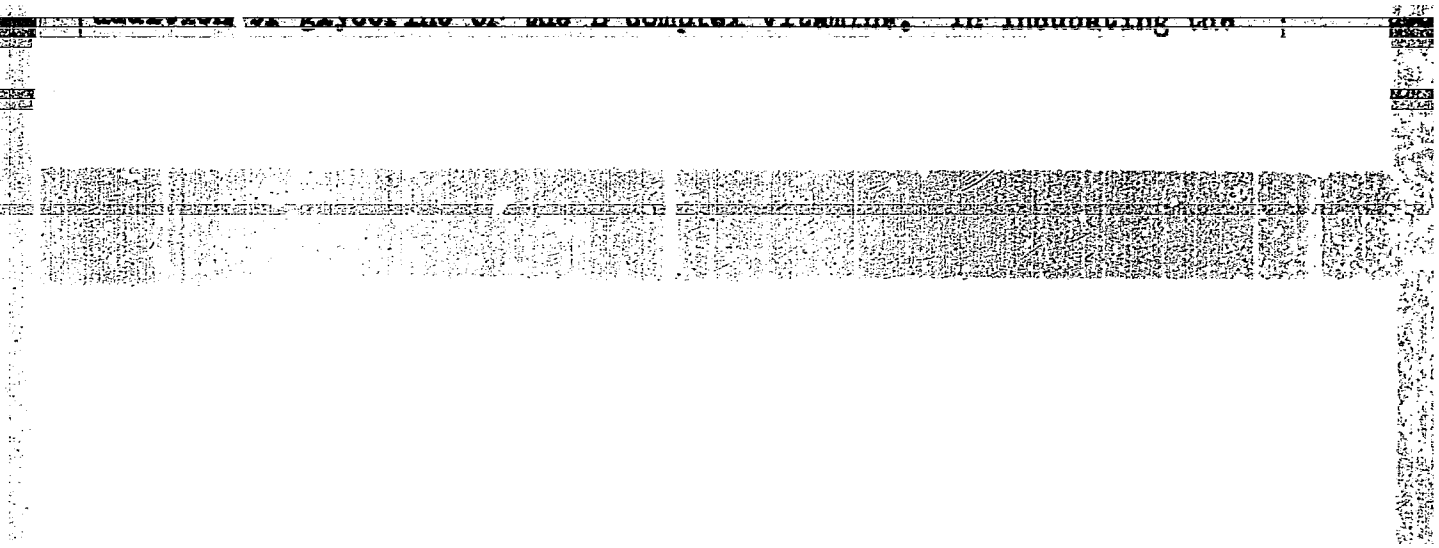
SUBMITTED: February 21, 1961 (initially), May 19, 1961 (after revision)

Card 3/3

SEBESTYEN, Akos; TELBISZ, Ferenc

Slope angle correction of particle paths observed in a bubble chamber and the Wilson chamber. Foz foz kozl MTA 10 no.1:55-59 '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210006-4"



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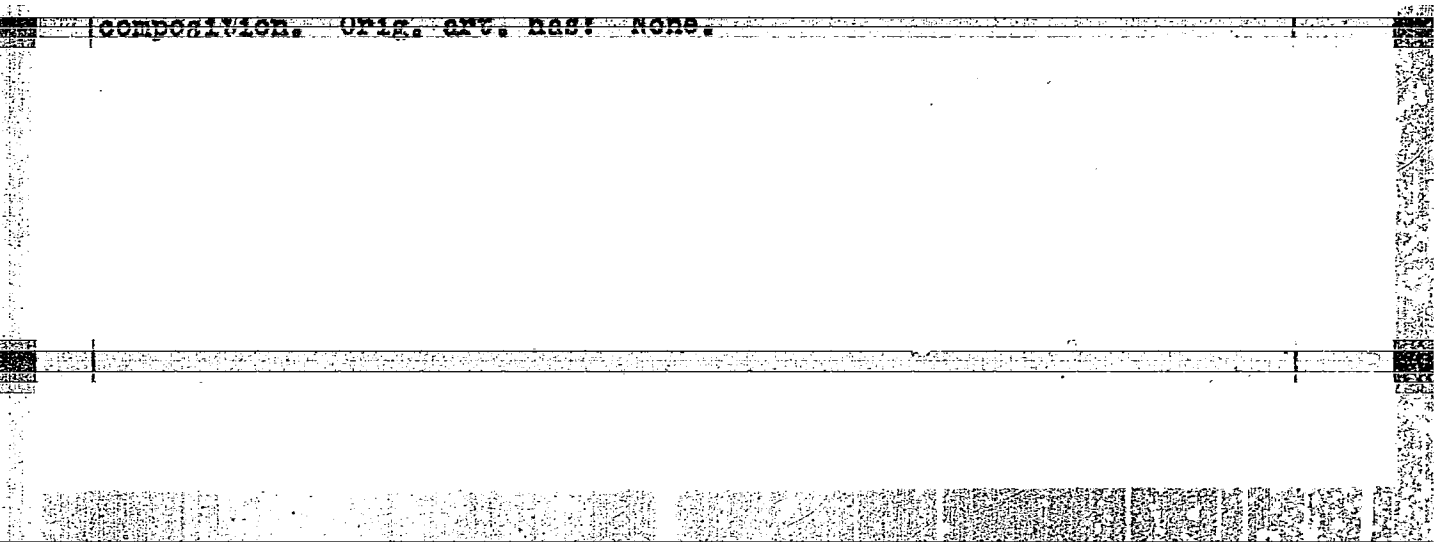


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210006-4"

TELCAN-GHEORGHIU, M.

Special aspects of coagulation.

P. 1159 (Academia Republicii Populare Romine. Comunicarile. Vol 6,no. 9, Sept. 1956 Bucuresti, Rumania.)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, Februrary 1958

TELCHAROV, D.I.

Present state and prospective development of stomatological service in Kishinev. Zdravookhranenie 4 no.6:3-6 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Glavnyy stomatolog goroda Kishineva.
(KISHINEV--STOMATOLOGY)

TEL'CHAROV, D.I.

Preparation of removable prostheses in two visits. Zdravookhranenie 5 no.4:54-55 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz Stomatologicheskoy poliklinik g. Kishineva (glavnyy vrach - D.I.Tel'charov).

(DENTAL PROSTHESIS)

TELCHAROV, L., prof.

Dynamics and mechanism of structural changes in the liver in Botkin's disease. Suvrem. med. , Sofia 5 no.3:18-29 1954.

1. Iz Instituta popatofiziologiia pri Meditsinskata akademii I.P.Pavlov, Plovdiv. Za katedrata: prof. L.Telcharov)
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, pathology,
liver structural changes)

TELCHAROV, L., prof.; CHOLAKOV, M.; KIUTUKCHIEV, B.; ZOZNIKOV, V.; [redacted] I.

Functional and structural modifications in the liver following action on various receptor areas. Suvrem.med.,Sofia 5 no.10:3-13 1954.

1. Iz Instituta po patologichna fiziologii pri Meditsinskata akademiia I. P. Pavlov, Plovdiv. (zav. prof. L. Telcharov)
(LIVER, physiology,
eff. of stimulation of various organs)

TELCHAROV, L., prof.; VLAKHOV, K.

Cytological and roentgenological investigations of dissemination of a case of multiple myeloma. Suvrem.med., Sofia 6 no.9:83-91 1955.

1. Iz Katedrata po patofiziologiia (zav. prof. L.Telcharov) i Katedrata po obshcha rentgenologiia (zav.: prof. Ves.Mikhailov) pri Visshiia meditsinski institut I.P.Pavlov-Plovdiv.
(MYELOME, PLASMA CELL, pathology,
cytol. & x-ray follow-up of dissemination (Bul))

TELCHAROV, L.; TSONEV-DONEV, Iv.

Analysis of the term collagen diseases based on a case with unusual symptoms. Suvrem. med., Sofia 8 no.12:60-67 1957.

1. Iz Katedrata po Patologichna Fiziologiia pri VMI "I. P. Pavlov" -- Plovdiv. (Zav. katedrata: prof. L. Telcharov) i Katedrata po bolnichna terapiia pri VMI " I. P. Pavlov--Plovdiv (Zav. katedrata: prof. I. Mironov).
(COLLAGEN DISEASES, case report
(Bul))

TELCHAROV, L. (Plovdiv)

Structural changes in the liver & their mechanism in Botkin's disease [with summary in English]. Arkh.pat. 20 no.3:15-21 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz kafedry patofiziologii (zav.-prof. Lyuben Telcharov) Vysshego meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova, Plovdiv, Bolgariya.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, pathol.
liver morphol. changes & mechanism (Rus)

TELCHAROV, L., prof., d-r. (Plovdiv)

General pathogenesis of leptospirosis in Bulgaria. Izv. Inst. morf. BAN 3:271-278 '59. (RZhAI 9:5)

1. Zavezhdasht, Katedra po patologichna fiziologiia pri Visshiia meditsinski institut "I.P. Pavlov," Plovdiv.
(BULGARIA--LEPTOSPIROSIS)

TELCHAROV, L.; NAIDENOV, G.

Clinico-experimental studies on therapeutic properties of Khisaria mineral water from Momina Banja springs in hepatitis. Suvrem.med., Sofia no.8:28-34 '59.

1. Iz Katedrata po patofiziologiia pri VMI "I.P. Pavlov - Plovdiv". Zav.katedrata: prof. L. Telcharov i vutr. otdeleniie na Obudineniia sanatorium - Khisaria. Nachalnik otdel: Gr. Naidenov.
(HEPATITIS ther.)
(MINERAL WATERS ther.)

TELCHAROV, L.; MAROVSKI, T.

A case of familial lymphogranulomatosis. Suvrem.med.,Sofia no.12: 102-109 '59.

1. Iz Katedrata po patofiziologiia pri VMI "I.P.Pavlov" - Plovdiv. Zav. katedrata: prof. d-r L. Telcharov i Okruzhniia onkologichen dispanser - Plovdiv. Glaven lekar: K. Penev.
(HODGKIN'S DISEASE case reports)

TELCHAROV, Lyuben (Plovdiv)

Giant lympho-follicular hyperplasia of the mesenchyma of the Brill-Symmers type in so-called collagen disease. Klin.med. 37 no.12: 124-129 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zaveduyushchiy - doktor med.nauk prof. L. Telcharov) pri Vysshem meditsinskom institut imeni I.P. Pavlova (Plovdiv).
(COLLAGEN DISEASES)
(LYMPHATICS--TUMORS)

TELCHAROV, L.; SAVOV, S.; TEODOSIEV, L.

On Waldenstrom's dysproteinemic plasmocellular proliferation on the basis of 2 cases. Suvrem med., Sofia no.9:108-114 '60.

1. Iz Katedrata po patofiziologiia pri VMI "I.P.Pavlov", Plovdiv. (Rukov. na katedrata prof. D-r L.Telcharov) i Katedrata po propedevtika na vutreshnite bolesti pri VMI "I.P.Pavlov", Plovdiv (Rukov. na katedrata prof. An.Mitov)
(SERUM GLOBULIN)

TSILCHAROV, Lyuben

Functional changes and adaptation under Alpine conditions in Bulgaria. Fiziol.zhur. 6 no.1:36-43 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vysshiy meditsinskiy institut im. I.P. Pavlova, kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii, Plovdiv, Bolgariya.
(ALTITUDE, INFLUENCE OF)

TELCZAROW, L.; NAJDENOW, G.

Clinical and experimental studies on therapeutic properties of theHissara water from the wpring "Momina Bania" in hepatitis. Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.26:962-964 27 Je '60.

1. Z Zakladu Patofizjologii Wyzszej Akademii Medycznej im I.P.Pawlowa w Plowdiwie; kierownik: prof. dr med. L.Tolczarow i Oddzialu Wewnetrznego Zjednoczonych Sanatoriow w Hissarze; kierownik: dr G.Najdenow
(HEPATITIS ther)
(MINERAL WATERS ther)

TELCHAROV, L.; VLAKHOV, K.; MAROVSKI, T.; MARPAROV, M.

Changes in the bone marrow in cancer patients during roentgenotherapy. Med. rad. 6 no.2:11-16 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(CANCER) (X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

TELCHAROV, L., prof.;KYUTUKCHIYEV, B. (Plovdiv, Bolgariya)

Experimental use of biopsy. Pat.fiziol. i eksp. terap. 7 no.1:84-85 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:10)

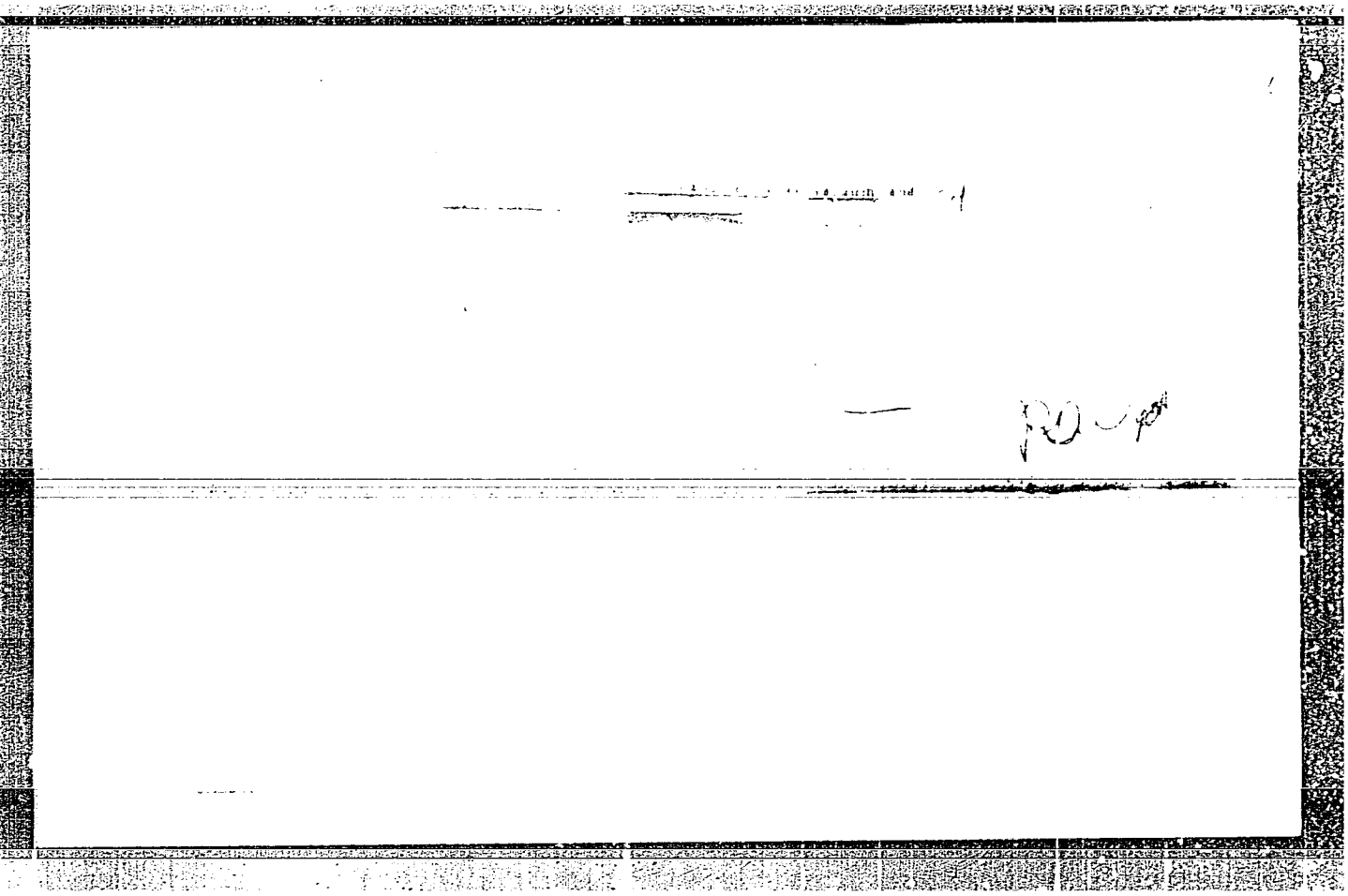
1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. L. Telcharov) Vysshego meditsinskogo intituta imeni I.P. Pavlova.

(LIVER—BIOPSY)

TELCOVA-JURENKOVA, J.

Stage setting and scenery in Brno during the years 1929-1931. p. 261. (Biulleten Astronomicheskikh Institutov Chekhoslovakii. Bulletin of the Astronomical Institutes of Czechoslovakia. Vol. 41, 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAl) Lc, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.



TELCS, I.

Magyar Kemikusok Lapja - Vol. 10, no. 6, June 1955
Our Kossuth Prize winners. p. 161.

Use of contact micromanometers as regulating apparatus for vacuums and flow. p. 179.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
Uncl.